

AROMATIC DIAMINE DERIVATIVES, THE PREPARATIONS THEREOF, AND  
ALIGNMENT FILM MATERIALS CONTAINING SAME FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL  
DISPLAY CELL

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to new aromatic, branched diamine monomer derivatives, and to alignment film materials containing the diamine monomer derivatives for liquid crystal displays (LCDs). The alignment film materials are effective in allowing the liquid crystal molecules positioned between two substrates to have stable and high tilt angles.

Description of the Prior Art

[0002] LCD is a liquid crystal photo-electric conversion device, which has advantages of having small size, lightweight, low power consumption, and good display quality, and has become more popular in the field of flat panel display in recent years.

[0003] An LCD device typically comprises a display cell of twisted nematic (TN) type liquid crystal materials, which are responsive to electric fields and contain liquid crystal molecules having positive dielectric anisotropy. Normally, the liquid crystal molecules are positioned between a pair of substrates having electrodes, and the alignment directions of the substrates are perpendicular to each other. The orientation of the liquid crystal molecules are controlled by an electric field. For TN type LCDs, it is important to obtain uniform tilt angles between the long axes of the liquid crystal molecules and the inside surfaces of the substrates. The materials utilized to align liquid crystal molecules to have uniform pre-tilt angles are called alignment films.

- [0004] There are two typical methods for preparing alignment films in industry.
- [0005] In the first method, an inorganic film is formed from an inorganic material by vapor deposition. For example, a silicon dioxide film can be formed on a substrate by tilt vapor deposition. The liquid crystal molecules are aligned to the direction of the vapor deposition. This method allows the liquid crystal molecules to have uniform alignment, but is not beneficial to industry.
- [0006] The second method pertains to coating an organic film on the surface of a substrate and rubbing the coated surface by cotton cloth, nylon, or polyester fabric to align the surface of the organic film such that the liquid crystal molecules can be oriented to the rubbing direction. By this method, it is also easy to obtain uniform alignment. Due to the simplicity of this method, it is more suitable for industry-scale productions. Polymers which can be formed into organic films include, for example, polyvinyl alcohols, polyethylene oxides, polyamides, and polyimides, of which polyimides are the preferred ones due to their good chemical and thermal stabilities.
- [0007] For different applications, the alignment film materials can be used in TN type, super-twisted nematic (STN) type, or thin film transistor (TFT) type LCDs. In addition to orientation ability and good coating properties, the pre-tilt angle is also important for an alignment film. There are many documented methods for controlling the pre-tilt angle. For example, EP 60485-A discloses utilizing siloxane copolymer materials as alignment film materials and controlling the pre-tilt angle of the alignment film by adjusting the amount of the siloxane. Nevertheless, the materials are merely suitable for wide viewing STN and TFT LCDs. JP 05313169-A discloses a method of controlling the tilt angle of an alignment film by controlling the degree of the ring-closing reaction of a polyamic acid solution to form a polyimide. Nevertheless, the method is merely suitable for high pre-tilt angles. JP 07287235-A

discloses a method of using a polyamide having a straight chain alkyl group at an end of the polyamide and a polyamic acid having an aliphatic tetracarboxylic acid structure in an alignment film to increase the pre-tilt angle of the alignment film. Nevertheless, this method is only suitable for STN LCD.

[0008] The tilt angle obtained by rubbing a polyimide resin is normally in the range from about 1° to 3° and it is difficult to obtain higher angles. In order to solve this problem, JP Laid-Open Patent Application No. 142099/1987 discloses a liquid crystal alignment film, which comprises a product of the reaction between a long-chain alkyl amine and a polyimide resin. By the incorporation of the long-chain alkyl, the pre-tilt angle of the alignment film can be increased. However, due to the limited incorporation amount of the long-chain alkyl, the increment of the pre-tilt angle is limited. US 5773559/1998 discloses incorporating cholesterol-containing diamine monomers to a polyimide alignment film resin. Although the pre-tilt angle is well controlled, the cholesterol-containing diamine monomers either do not have long term stability in an acid or involve complicated preparation procedures and incur excessive cost.

[0009] In order to obviate the above-mentioned drawbacks, the inventors of the application have developed new aromatic cholesterol-containing diamine monomer derivatives, which may be used in an alignment film. The diamine monomer derivatives according to the present invention involve simple synthesis steps, are able to provide good orientation, and possess stable and high tilt angles and steady chemical activity.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

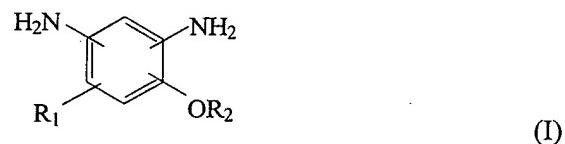
[0010] It is an object of the present invention to provide a new aromatic diamine monomer derivative.

[0011] It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for preparing the aromatic diamine monomer derivative.

[0012] It is still another object of the present invention to provide an alignment film material containing the aromatic diamine monomer derivative for a liquid crystal display (LCD).

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

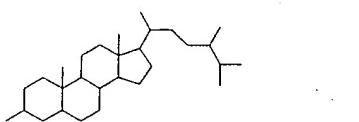
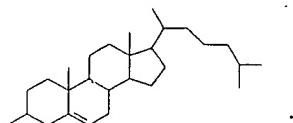
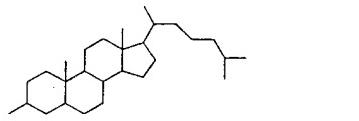
[0013] The aromatic diamine monomer derivative according to the present invention has the structure of formula (I):

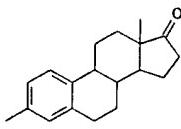
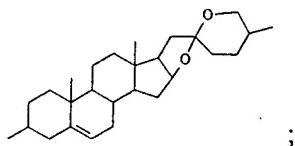
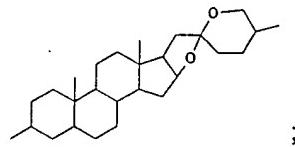


wherein,

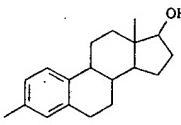
R<sub>1</sub> is H or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl; and

R<sub>2</sub> is a cholesterol derived radical selected from the group consisting of:

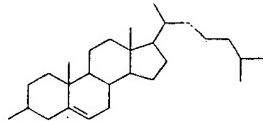




; and



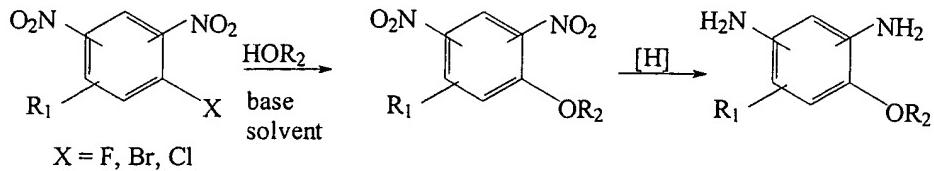
[0014] The preferred compounds of formula (I) are those in which R<sub>1</sub> is H or methyl, and R<sub>2</sub> is



[0015] According to the preferred embodiments of the present invention, the compound of formula (I) is

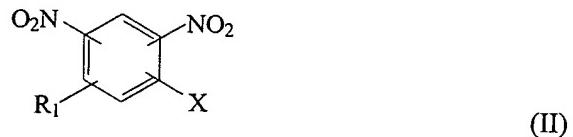
4-[(17-(1,5-dimethylhexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthren-3-yl)-oxy]-1,3-benzenediamine.

[0016] Typically, the aromatic diamine monomer derivatives of formula (I) of the present invention can be synthesized according to the following scheme:

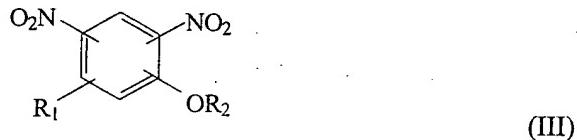


[0017] Therefore, the present invention also provides a method for preparing the aromatic diamine monomer derivatives of formula (I), the method comprising:

- (a) reacting a dinitrobenzene compound of formula (II)

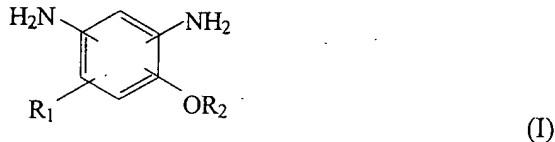


with a cholesterol compound  $\text{HOR}_2$  to obtain a compound of formula (III);



and

- (b) hydrogenating the compound of formula (III) to obtain the compound of formula (I).



[0018] In the compounds of formula (I) to formula (III), R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are as defined hereinbefore, and X is F, Br, or Cl.

[0019] In the above method for preparing the inventive diamine monomer

derivatives, the base added to the reactions is used as a catalyst to speed-up the reactions and lower the reaction temperatures. Suitable bases include, but not limited to, the alkaline compounds of IA and IIA metals, preferably the carbonates of IA and IIA metals, and tertiary amines, such as trimethylamine, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, and the like. The organic solvent suitable for the synthesis method includes, but is not limited, alkyl halides, such as methyl dichloride, dichloroethane, chloroform, and the like; ketones, such as acetone, butanone, and the like; N-methylpyrrolidone (NMP); N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMAC); and N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF).

[0020] The above-mentioned reduction reaction (hydrogenation) can be performed by any conventionally known hydrogenation method. For instance, the hydrogenation can be performed by hydrogen in the presence of Pt, Pd, or Raney-Ni as the catalyst and at suitable pressures and temperatures; or the reduction can be performed in concentrated hydrochloric acid by utilizing  $\text{SnCl}_2$  or Fe as the reducing agent; or the reduction is performed in an aprotic solvent by utilizing  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  as the reducing agent.

[0021] The present invention further provides alignment film materials for orienting liquid crystal molecules. The alignment film materials comprise a polyimide resin obtained from the inventive diamine monomer derivatives of formula (I). The resin can be prepared by any conventionally known method, and by the polymerization reaction of a conventional tetracarboxylic acid or an anhydride thereof, a conventional diamine monomer, and one or more of the inventive diamine monomer derivatives of formula (I). The resultant polyimide resin will dissolve in polar organic solvents, such as N-methylpyrrolidone, N,N-dimethylacetamide, or  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone, to form a polyimide solution. The solution is coated on a glass or a

plastic transparent substrate having transparent electrodes. Then, the solvent is thermally evaporated by heating the substrate at 120 to 350°C to form a polyimide resin film on the substrate. Finally, the film is rubbed and oriented to form an alignment film, which will allow liquid crystal molecules to have stable and high pre-tilt angles.

[0022] The conventional tetracarboxylic acids which can be used in the present invention are not limited and include aromatic tetracarboxylic acids, such as 1,2,4,5-benzene tetracarboxylic acids, 3,3',4,4'-diphenyl tetracarboxylic acids, 2,3,3',4-diphenyl tetracarboxylic acids, bis(3,4-dicarboxylphenyl)ether, 3,3',4,4'-benzophenone tetracarboxylic acids, bis(3,4-dicarboxylphenyl)sulfoxide, bis(3,4-dicarboxylphenyl)methane, 2,2-bis(3,4-dicarboxylphenyl)propane, 1,1,1,3,3,-hexafluoro-2,2-bis(3,4-dicarboxylphenyl)propane, bis(3,4-dicarboxylphenyl)dimethylsilane, bis(3,4-dicarboxylphenyl)diphenylsilane, 2,3,4,5-pyridine tetracarboxylic acid, and 2,6-bis(3,4-dicarboxylphenyl)pyridine, and dianhydrides and dicarboxylic diacyl halide derivatives of the above-mentioned compounds; cycloaliphatic tetracarboxylic acids, such as cyclobutane tetracarboxylic acids, cyclopentane tetracarboxylic acids, cyclohexane tetracarboxylic acids, and 1,3,5-tricarboxylcyclopentane acetic acid, and 3,4-dicarboxyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl succinic anhydride, and dianhydrides and dicarboxylic diacyl halide derivatives of the above-mentioned compounds; and aliphatic tetracarboxylic acids, such as butane tetracarboxylic acid, and the dianhydride and dicarboxylic diacyl halide derivatives thereof. The tetracarboxylic acids can be used alone or two or more of the acids can be used in combination in the present invention.

[0023] The conventional diamine components which can be used in the present

invention typically are the primary diamines for the synthesis of polyamic acids.

These diamine components can be aromatic diamines, which include, but not limited to, diamino diphenyl methane, diamino diphenyl ether, 2,2-diaminophenyl propane, bis(3,5-diethyl-4-aminophenyl)methane, diamino diphenyl sulfone, diaminobenzophenone, diaminonaphthalene, 1,4-bis(4-aminophenoxy)benzene, 1,3-bis(4- aminophenoxy)benzene, 4,4-bis(4-aminophenoxy)diphenyl sulfone, 2,2-bis(4,4-aminophenoxyphenyl)propane, 2,2-bis(4-aminophenyl)hexafluoropropane, and 2,2-bis(4,4-aminophenoxyphenyl)hexafluoropropane; aliphatic cyclic diamines such as bis(4-aminocyclohexyl)methane, and bis(4-amino-3-methyl cyclohexyl)methane; and aliphatic diamines such as butylene diamine and hexamethylene diamine. The above-mentioned diamine compounds can be used alone or two or more of the compounds can be used in combination.

[0024] The diamine components used in the present invention must include at least one of the diamine monomer derivatives of formula (I) of the present invention. The amount of the diamine monomer derivative of formula (I), on the basis of the total amount of the diamines used, is normally at least 5 mol%, preferably at least 20 mol%, and more preferably at least 50 mol%.

[0025] As for the polymerization reaction of the polyimide, a preferred degree of polymerization (DP) of the product refers to a reduced viscosity of the product solution ranging from 0.05 to 3.0 dl/g, as measured at the temperature of 30°C with the concentration of N-methylpyrrolidone being 0.5 g/dl.

[0026] There are no particular limitations regarding the reaction or polymerization between the tetracarboxylic acids or the dianhydride derivatives thereof and the diamines. The reaction or polymerization can be performed by any conventionally known methods. In a commonly used method, a diamine is dissolved

in a polar organic solvent, such as N-methylpyrrolidone, N,N-dimethylacetamide, or N,N-dimethylformamide, or the mixture thereof, and then a tetracarboxylic acid or a dianhydride derivative thereof is added into the solution to form a polyamic acid solution. The reaction temperature is in the range from -20 to 150°C, preferably from -5 to 100°C. The polymerization time normally ranges from 3 minutes to 24 hours, preferably from 10 minutes to 6 hours.

[0027] In the inventive alignment film materials, the molar ratio between the tetracarboxylic acids and dianhydride derivatives thereof and the diamines is adjusted to be in the range from 0.8 to 1.2, so that the resultant polyamic acids would have suitable molecular weight distribution and strength. When the molar ratio between the tetracarboxylic acids or the dianhydride derivatives thereof and the diamines is near 1, the resultant polymer will have higher molecular weights and viscosity. When the molar ratio between the tetracarboxylic acids or the dianhydride derivatives thereof and the diamines is less than 1, a proper amount of end cap functional groups can be added to the reaction to compensate the difference in the molar ratio so as to reduce the oxidation reaction caused by the difference. Suitable end cap functional groups may derived from phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride, aniline, and cyclohexylamine, and the like.

[0028] Additionally, a catalyst can be added in the polymerization reaction to increase the DP and reduce the reaction time. Suitable catalysts include, but not limited to, triethylamine, diethylamine, n-butyl amine, and pyridine. The catalysts also provide advantages of adjusting the pH value of the solution.

[0029] The DP of the polyamic acids obtained by the polymerization reaction is in the range from 10 to 5,000, preferably 16 to 250. The average weight molecular weight of the polyamic acids is in the range from 5,000 to 2,500,000, more suitably

from 8,000 to 125,000.

[0030] The solids content of the polyamic acid product (i.e. the weight percentage of the polymer relative to the solvent) is in the range from 10% to 30%. However, for practical applications, the solids content should be reduced to 4% to 10% to alter the viscosity and control the film thickness.

[0031] In order to improve the adhesion of the alignment film materials of the polyamic acid resin to the substrate, a minor amount of additives, such as silane coupling agents, can be added to the resin. Commonly used silane coupling agents include, but not limited to, 3-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane, 3-aminopropyl triethoxysilane, 2-aminopropyl trimethoxysilane, 2-aminopropyl triethoxysilane, and mixtures thereof.

[0032] As mentioned above, for practical applications, the polyamic acid product should be diluted with organic solvents to have a solids content of from 4 % to 10% by weight, so as to facilitate the subsequent processings of the alignment film. Suitable organic solvents include N-methylpyrrolidone, m-cresol,  $\gamma$ -butyrolactone, N,N-dimethylacetamide, N,N-dimethylformamide, and mixtures thereof. However, it is possible to use a solvent that does not have ability to dissolve the polyamic resin only if it will not adversely affect the solubility of the polyamic resin in the whole solvent system. Such solvents include, but not limited to, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, butyl carbitol, ethyl carbitol acetate, or ethylene glycol, or mixtures thereof. The amount of such solvents should be controlled to be less than 90% by weight of the total weight of the whole solvent system.

[0033] To convert the polyamic acid resin to the corresponding polyimide resin, the polyamic acids are heated, dehydrated, and cyclized to form the polyimide resin.

The heating temperature is between 100°C to 350°C. Suitable temperatures for the cyclization reaction are in the range from 120°C to 320°C. The duration time for the cyclization reaction is between 3 minutes and 6 hours.

[0034] The present invention provides alignment film materials, which will align liquid crystal molecules to have high pre-tilt angles. The alignment film materials can be coated uniformly on a substrate by commercially available coating means, such as a scraper coating, a spin coating, or a roller coating. In the coating method, the polyimide resin thin film having a thickness of between 200 Å and 3000 Å is formed on a transparent substrate, such as a glass substrate or a plastic substrate with transparent electrodes and, then, the polyimide resin thin film is rubbed and oriented to form a liquid crystal alignment film.

[0035] To ascertain that the new alignment film materials of the present invention can form an alignment film with high pre-tilt angles, a liquid crystal cell is prepared for the determination of the pre-tilt angle property of the inventive alignment film materials. The preparation of a liquid crystal cell comprises providing and cleaning two indium tin oxide (ITO) glass substrates, and then the inventive alignment film materials are coated onto the substrates. The coating method includes scraper coating, spinning coating or roller coating. After pre-baking and high-temperature baking, a polyimide alignment film is formed on the substrates. Thereafter, the substrates are cooled, and the alignment films are rubbed and oriented by a brush, and then the substrates are assembled to form the liquid crystal cell. After injecting liquid crystal, a tilt angle tester is utilized to determine the pre-tilt angle of the alignment film of the present invention.

[0036] The present invention will be further described in the following examples. While the invention has been particularly shown and described with the reference to

the preferred embodiments thereof, the embodiments will not make any limitations to the scope of the invention. Any modifications or alterations on the invention that can be easily accomplished by persons skilled in the art are encompassed in the disclosure of the specification and the accompanying claims.

### EXAMPLES

#### Synthesis of aromatic diamine compounds

##### Example 1

[0037] Synthesis of 4-[(17-(1,5-dimethylhexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthren-3-yl)-oxy]-1,3-benzenediamine (CH-1).

[0038] To a 500 ml 2-necked bottle equipped with a condenser tube, 1,2-dichloroethane (200 ml) is added, and then 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene (18.62 g, 0.100 mol), cholesterol (39.44 g, 0.102 mol), and triethylamine (11.13 g, 0.110 mol) were introduced. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. Thereafter, distilled water (300ml) was added to the bottle, and the mixture was extracted by ethyl acetate (400 ml×3). The collected organic layers were dried by anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated, and recrystallized by ethanol to obtain 17-(1,5-dimethylhexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-Tetradecahydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthren-3-y1(2,4-dinitrophenyl)ether (16.00 g, 0.029 mol). Yield: 29%. Melting point: 175.8~177.0°C. Spectrum: IR (KBr) 3121, 3088, 2918, 2853, 1611, 1530, 1470, 1350, 1287, 1159, 1097, 1075 cm<sup>-1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400MHz) δ 8.69 (d, J=2.7Hz, 1H), 8.37 (dd, J=2.5, J=9.3 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d, J=9.4Hz, 1H), 5.44 (d, J=4.9Hz, 1H), 4.41 (septet, J=5.2Hz, 1H), 2.60~2.40 (m, 2H), 2.10~1.70 (m, 6H), 1.65~0.80 (m, 32H), 0.69 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100.6 MHz) δ 155.8, 139.5, 138.7, 128.6,

123.6, 121.8, 115.1, 80.5, 56.6, 56.0, 50.0, 42.2, 39.6, 39.4, 37.9, 36.8, 36.6, 36.1, 35.7, 31.8, 31.7, 28.1, 27.9, 27.7, 24.2, 23.7, 22.7, 22.4, 21.0, 19.3, 18.6, 11.7

[0039] The resultant 17-(1,5-dimethylhexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10, 11,12,13,14,15,16,17-Tetradecahydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthren-3-yl (2,4-dinitrophenyl)ether (10.00 g, 0.018 mol), ethanol (300 ml) and 10% Pd/C (0.50 g) were introduced into a one-liter (l) reaction bottle. After hydrogen passed through the reaction under normal pressure for 6 hours, the reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated to obtain a crude product. The crude product was recrystallized by ethanol to obtain 4-[(17-(1,5-dimethylhexyl)-10,13-dimethyl-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12, 13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthren-3-yl)-oxy]-1,3-benzenediamine (6.98 g, 0.014 mol). Yield: 78%. Melting point: 158.6~163.3°C. Spectrum: IR (KBr) 3434, 3347, 2932, 2864, 1614, 1510, 1457, 1366, 1215, 1036 cm<sup>1</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400MHz) δ 6.54 (d, J=8.3Hz, 1H), 5.91 (d, J=2.6Hz, 1H), 5.70 (dd, J=8.3, J=2.6Hz, 1H), 5.28 (d, J=4.5Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, J=9.8Hz, 3H), 3.63 (septet, J=5.2Hz, 1H), 2.35~2.20 (m, 2H), 2.00~1.70 (m, 5H), 1.60~0.80 (m, 34H), 0.64 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 100MHz) δ 143.9, 140.7, 140.5, 135.7, 121.5, 118.7, 102.7, 101.6, 79.4, 56.4, 55.8, 49.8, 42.1, 36.9, 36.6, 35.9, 35.4, 31.6, 28.5, 28.0, 27.6, 24.1, 23.4, 22.9, 22.6, 20.9, 19.4, 18.8, 11.9.

#### Synthesis of polyimide and preparation of alignment film

#### Example 2

[0040] A mixture of 18.5 g (0.045 mol) 2,2-bis[4-(4-aminophenoxy)phenyl]propane (BAPP), 2.47 g (0.005 mol) CH-1, and 10.9 g (0.05 mol) 1,2,4,5-benzene dianhydride (PMDA) in 127 g N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) was reacted at room temperature for 25 hours. Then, 478 g NMP was added to dilute the reaction to obtain a polyamic acid solution with a

reduced viscosity of 1.00 dl/g. The polyamic acid solution is spin coated (at 3500 rpm) onto two glass substrates having transparent electrodes. The coatings were heated at 250°C for 60 minutes to form polyimide resin films on the substrates. After cooling the substrates, the films were rubbed and oriented by a brush to form alignment films. Then, the two substrates were assembled to form a parallel liquid crystal cell by a 50-micrometer spacer agent. Finally, liquid crystal (ZL1-2293, manufactured by Merck Company) was injected between the two substrates. The cell rotated between crossed nicols. It is satisfactory to tell the lightness and darkness apart. The pre-tilt angle of the alignment film is 5.2 as measured by Tilt Angle Tester.

Comparative Example 1

[0041] A mixture of 20.5 g (0.05 mol) BAPP and 10.9 g (0.05 mol) PMDA in 126 g NMP was reacted at room temperature for 15 hours. Then, 470 g NMP was added to dilute the reaction to obtain a polyamic acid solution with a reduced viscosity of 1.22 dl/g. The polyamic acid solution is spin coated (at 3500 rpm) onto two glass substrates having transparent electrodes. The coatings were heated at 250°C for 60 minutes to form polyimide resin films on the substrates. After cooling the substrates, the films were rubbed and oriented by a brush to form alignment films. Then, the two substrates were assembled to form a parallel liquid crystal cell by a 50-micrometer spacer agent. Finally, liquid crystal (ZL1-2293, manufactured by Merck Company) was injected between the two substrates. The cell rotated between crossed nicols. It is satisfactory to tell the lightness and darkness apart. The pre-tilt angle of the alignment film is 2.6 as measured by Tilt Angle Tester.

Comparative Example 2

[0042] A mixture of 20.5 g (0.05 mol) BAPP, 5.4 g (0.025 mol) PMDA, and 7.4

g (0.025 mol) BPDA in 133 g NMP was reacted at room temperature for 20 hours. Then, 500 g NMP was added to dilute the reaction to obtain a polyamic acid solution with a reduced viscosity of 1.15 dl/g. The polyamic acid solution is spin coated (at 3500 rpm) onto two glass substrates having transparent electrodes. The coatings were heated at 250°C for 60 minutes to form polyimide resin films on the substrates. After cooling the substrates, the films were rubbed and oriented by a brush to form alignment films. Then, the two substrates were assembled to form a parallel liquid crystal cell by a 50-micrometer spacer agent. Finally, liquid crystal (ZL1-2293, manufactured by Merck Company) was injected between the two substrates. The cell rotated between crossed nicols. It is satisfactory to tell the lightness and darkness apart. The pre-tilt angle of the alignment film is 3.0 as measured by Tilt Angle Tester.

[0043] The results obtained from Example 2 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1

Example No.	Diamine compound (mol%)		Dianhydride (mol%)		Orientation	Pre-tilt angle
	BAPP	CH-1	PMDA	BPDA		
Ex.1	90	10	100		Good	5.2
Cex.1	100		100		Acceptable	2.6
Cex.2	100		50	50	Acceptable	3.0

[0044] The above results show that the addition of the aromatic diamine monomer derivatives of the present invention to the alignment film materials will obtain good orientation and raise the pre-tilt angle of the resultant alignment film.